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follows carefully the evidences of various cycles of erosion in the different regions, he does not limit himself to the larger generalizations, but includes a detailed consideration of the history of ancient areas of erosion and deposition, so that the conditions of the present are viewed in the light of the detailed history of the past. The evidences of buried peneplains, the effects of faulting, folding and thrust-faulting upon the ancient land forms, are constantly brought out, and it is clearly shown how much the tectonic history contributes to the understanding of the present surface forms.

The reader of the volume cannot but be impressed with the large contributions to the science which have been made by American geographers. The effects of faulting and folding upon ancient land forms, which have been emphasized by Hayes and Campbell in their study of the Southern Appalachians, by Davis in his classic papers of the Triassic Area of the Connecticut Valley, and by Hobbs in his papers on Southwestern New England, are here emphasized with even a greater detail.

The volume is one of the most helpful contributions to regional morphology at present available, and should receive a warm welcome in America. The descriptions given are clear, concise, and convincing, and the work as a whole is most satisfactory, both scientifically and from the standpoint of good book-making.

R. E. D.

Report on the Collections of Natural History Made in the Antarctic Regions during the Voyage of the "Southern Cross." London, Published by order of the Trustees of the British Museum, 1902. pp. 344, 53 plates and numerous text-figures.

This volume is among the first fruits of systematic expeditions into the Antarctic regions. It comprises a series of reports by no less than twenty-four specialists on the animals, plants, and minerals collected during the voyage of the *Southern Cross*. As we are told in the preface by Prof. E. Ray Lankester, Director of the British Museum, the *Southern Cross* was fitted out by Sir George Newnes in 1898 to sail for Victoria Land. It was shut up in the ice-pack for forty days, during which time the young naturalist of the expedition, Mr. Nicolai Hansen, made large collections of birds and seals. In October, 1899, Mr. Hansen died. His notes were lost, and his collections suffered considerably from neglect on the part of the surviving crew. Under the circumstances, it is rather surprising that the various specialists have been so successful in working up the material.

The mammals collected comprise four species of seals (Weddell's Seal, the White Seal, Ross's Seal and the Seal-leopard). There are twenty-four species of birds, including three penguins, eleven petrels, five albatrosses, four terns and gulls, and a cormorant. None of the birds and mammals are new to science. As would be expected, the collections of fishes and invertebrates present a number of hitherto unknown forms. There are eight new species of fishes and three new genera, four new Tunicates, fifteen new mollusks, two insects, one mite, fourteen Crustaceans, three Polychaeta, one Polyzoon, one Alcyonarian, and two sea-anemones, making a total of forty-three new species. Both these and the collections of the known forms show that the Antarctic fauna is singularly poor in species. Nor are any of the forms of a striking or remarkable character, with the possible exception of the penguins, a few of the crustaceans, like *Paratanais antarctica*, and the two sea-anemones (*Urticina sulcata* and *U. carligræni*), which have brood-pouches for their eggs. These pouches are formed by invaginations of the outside body-wall, and are known to occur only in sea-anemones from the Antarctic and Arctic regions. A similar condition is known to occur in Arctic and Antarctic Echinoderms. It has been suggested that the surface ice in the polar regions may be fatal to the free-swimming larvæ of sea-anemones and Echinoderms, so that the creatures have provided brood-pouches in which their young can develop directly, *i.e.*, without a free larval stage.

The volume is provided with a series of fifty-three photolithographic plates illustrating the new and some of the already known species. The figures of the seals and penguins are especially interesting. The paper and press-work are excellent, but the binding is too weak.

W. M. W.

A Monograph of the Tsetse-flies (Genus Glossina, Westwood) based on the Collection in the British Museum. By Ernest Edward Austen, with a Chapter on the Mouth-parts by H. J. Hansen, Ph.D. London, 1903.

The recent discovery that certain flies are carriers of disease has given a great impetus to monographic work on groups of two-winged insects that have long been neglected by systematic entomologists. The interest in malaria has called forth a superb monograph on the mosquitos of the world, published under the auspices of the British Museum. The same institution has now given us a companion volume on the Tsetse-flies, which have been